

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
THURSDAY, March 15, 1900.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

27th order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to an individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Too the Mark.

The latest proposition is for a postponement of the Porto Rico bill until the next Congress. That would be cowardly, and the republican party cannot afford to take such a step. The issue is made up. The Senate need not pretend to need more light. The country, at any rate, is sufficiently advised. Public sentiment demands free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and the only thing that stands in the way is the desire of the sugar growing and tobacco growing interests of the United States. Is the republican party, in a campaign in which trusts will be an issue, prepared to stand before the people for dictation like that? Having surrendered to two trusts in so flagrant a way, could it with a straight face ask to be accepted as an enemy of the people, and to be put in the position of putting trusts in restraint for the public welfare? These questions answer themselves.

This proposition to dodge the question reduces it to a pure ploy of politics and expediency. The contention that a tariff is necessary for the support of the government of Porto Rico is a pure fiction. We all know that. The contention that if we grant free trade to Porto Rico we shall be obliged to grant it also to the Philippines has been refuted until it is as full of holes as a coarse sieve in use at a coal dump. We shall deal with the Philippines justly, but according to their interests and our own. In the matter of Porto Rico, our interests are as plain as the nose on our face. It is the demand for free trade. Nothing is left but a confession on the part of the advocates of a tariff that maybe it will be best to throw the question into the national campaign and have it fought out at the polls.

But that would make the republican party the champion of a tariff against Porto Rico. It has the power to settle the question now, and the question presses for settlement. If it is not settled in obedience to public sentiment the party becomes responsible. Can the republicans hope to carry Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Maryland and Oregon, and perhaps other western and middle states on such a platform? Not if the press of these states and the people in Congress can be accepted as understanding and representing the views of the people. Will votes in Congress from Louisiana in favor of a tariff help the republicans in the national race? Louisiana will give her electoral votes to the nominee of the Kansas convention as surely as Texas or Mississippi will.

No dodging. Too the mark, and too it on the right side. Any other course will be discreditable, and it may prove also to be disastrous.

The British at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts in possession of Bloemfontein assumes an attitude which suggests that he is considering the Free State as a serious consideration. He refers to the "late president," he commands a large portion of the Free State area, is in custody of the capital and has received the submission of the remaining officials there. It matters little that Steyn has "transferred the capital" to Kroonstad, about one hundred and ten miles south of Bloemfontein, and fifty miles south of the Transvaal border. It is his purpose to continue to shift the headquarters of the Free State forces northward as rapidly as the English armies press after him. This of itself constitutes a virtual abandonment of the Free State territory to the British.

All the dispatches point to the determination of the Boers to make a desperate resistance at Pretoria. It is the belief of the British that the Boers are determined to prevent the British from reaching that city. This, of course, means the destruction of the gold mines there situated, which was threatened by President Kruger before the campaign opened. This may be the "price" which will tempt the Boers to a peace which will be the result of a British invasion. Thus far the losses in battle have by no means been staggering. They have not in the aggregate reached the total losses suffered by one side or the other in some of the larger battles of the American civil war.

The manner in which the Boers have received Lord Steyn's rejection of their peace proposals is characteristic. They did not take advantage of the hints dropped by the British premier that the present is the most favorable moment for the final negotiations, but persist in driving the iron of bitterness deeper into the British soul and turning up for themselves a heavy reckoning to be settled on the day of the last armistice.

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There is a misstatement here of the Venezuelan matter. Mr. Cleveland's message was not a selfish political play, and it served no such end. He was generally described with a triumph in bringing Lord Salisbury to agree to arbitration, but that gave him no strength for renomination to the presidency. He was hopelessly at odds with his party on domestic issues, and the president against a third term stood as a lion in his path. In asserting the Monroe doctrine—and that was the meaning and purpose of his message—Mr. Cleveland did not do the republic as well as democratic sentiment.

It is a wonder that the Globe, being in ill-humors, did not cite the Lord Saville incident, which occurred during the presidential campaign of 1888. That had a political bearing. Lord Saville's offense was distinct and inexcusable, but it is a wonder whether any other time the treatment of him would have been so curt and summary. And yet Mr. Cleveland did

not realize on the transaction. General Harrison was elected in spite of it, and even carried New York, where the Irish vote must have heavily applauded the dismissal of the Englishman.

It would be idle to deny that what is called tail-twisting is the favorite employment of certain American politicians whenever the British lion appears, or can be dragged, upon the scene. But it is also a fact that controlling sentiment in the United States grows less and less affected by this every year. An alliance between England and the United States is impossible, as the Globe asserts, but not on account of what the Globe considers the fickleness and unreliability of the people of this country. We are not in the alliance because we were early warned against it, and the value of that warning was never more thoroughly appreciated than it is today. But, at the same time, we are not indifferent to what is going on in the world at large, and our sympathy for all English-speaking people, and good wishes for the growth of their power and spread of their influence by all legitimate means, are hearty and sincere.

Senatorial Stewardship.

There will be very general sympathy with Senator Hanna's protest against the injection of the Woodruff pink waicost into the senatorial atmosphere in a vice presidential capacity. Mr. Woodruff, although second officer of the most populous state, has never expressed himself for the transaction in a serious manner. His appeal has been mainly senatorial. Other statesmen have addressed themselves to fame on account of their clothes, or lack of them. Sundry classical personages were notorious, at least, because of their paucity of covering. During the French revolution certain leaders achieved prestige and power by their own ragged sympathy for the traitorless condition of the rabble. In more modern days, a well remembered Kansan literally stepped into the national arena with unsocked feet. The sturdy defiance of the dress-code conventionalities by a late insistent cabinet officer brought him as much renown a few years ago as did his marked legal argument. A younger and in some respects more conspicuous southerner acquired, it is believed, much of his party popularity through his persistent wearing of a frock coat, a white tie and a broad brimmed hat. Another defender of the people's rights obtained the popular sympathy of his western constituency by his bravery in venturing to attend a presidential reception clad indifferently in a swallow-tail, while tan shoes ennobled his feet.

But these are mere eccentricities of garb. The Brooklyn taste runs to adornment, to the softening of the rigid attire of the moderns. In the cases mentioned simplicity has secured the approval of at least the proletariat. Mr. Woodruff's bid is perforce to the other classes. The "man with the hoe," the village politician, the cross-country stumper cannot be expected to glow with admiration for the man with the pink vest. Did he wear no vest at all, did he reduce his suspenders to a one-strap basis, did he insist upon carpet slippers at public functions, did he eschew neckties, or adopt any other mannerism of dress calculated to stir the sympathies of the great unwashed, he might acquire a certain political availability. But pink waicosts? Never can even the most confident political party afford to carry them as handkerchiefs in a national race. They may squeeze through in a state campaign in second place. But the case is different when the goal in sight is the chairmanship over the most solemn, dignified, soberly attired legislative body in the world. It is clear that Mr. Woodruff must either modify his taste in vests or abandon his hopes of national prominence.

Far-Side Stopping Problems.

It is the public expectation that the Commissioners' latest order about the stopping of street cars will not abrogate the old rule that requires the cars to be halted before crossing other lines. When the near-side rule was in effect this stop was in harmony with the general system, but now it is clear that it will be necessary to stop some of the cars frequently on both sides of the street in order to comply both with the rule of safety and the rule of stops. The question arises whether this addition to the number of stops will not seriously interfere with the schedules. For instance, take the Columbia line, which is already being run upon a very quick schedule, closely approaching a constant violation of the speed regulations. Between 5th and 10th streets the cars of this line will be compelled under the new order to make five double stops at rapid transit crossings, at 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 14th streets, involving a material loss of time in the running schedule. The question of these double stops ought to be definitely settled before Sunday, when the new rule takes effect. If the car is to be "priced" which will tempt the Boers to a peace which will be the result of a British invasion. Thus far the losses in battle have by no means been staggering. They have not in the aggregate reached the total losses suffered by one side or the other in some of the larger battles of the American civil war.

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the last snow. Or perhaps the season will keep on its gloomy way until the end of the month. These questions belong to the category which Lord Dunsany called the things "no fellow can stand out."

Senator Hoar can at least claim the applause earned by a man who declines to consider the prospect of success when he goes into a fight.

SHOOTING STARS.

Prospects.
What do you think will be the outcome of this Porto Rican matter? asked the interviewer.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "to tell you the truth, we haven't figured much on the outcome. But my friend Oxnard says he thinks the income'll be pretty good."

March.
They said you would be lion-like. But snow is in the air. Quite possibly the eye you'll strike More as a polar bear.

Truly Philosophic.

"Yes," said the Philippine chief, "I have to do a great deal of traveling in order to keep out of the enemy's way. But there is one comfort."

"What's that?"

"It isn't any political tour. Every time I strike a new town I'm not expected to ruin my voice making speeches nor my stomach eating big dinners."

Familiarity.

"I suppose you are quite familiar with Shakespeare?"

"I should say so," answered the farce comedian.

"Read all his plays, of course."

"No, I can't say I have."

"You have seen them played."

"No, I haven't seen many."

"But you burlesque Shakespeare?"

"Of course. That burlesque has been in our family for years. And I can see how anybody could get more familiar with Shakespeare than we do in that burlesque. We're positively chummy!"

Content.

"Let 'em go on," said Farmer Cornetess, as he returned the comic paper he had just read to the news stand.

"Let who go on?" asked his wife.

"Those folks that represents the farmer as an innocent feller that buys gold bricks and 'don't know anything' about nothing. Let 'em spread such impressions as ginerally as possible. Their own what'thows the city folks off their guard 'n' enables us to everlastingly smite 'em when they come around dickerin' fer summer board or country real estate."

Simplification.

This majestic's a little matter Which smooths the way of art in happy style;

No more the candid critic dares to chatter No more the dilettante dares to smile. In poetry, in pictures and in fighting, In music, drama and affairs of state, This predetermined foot inspires their writing: Whenever Wilhelm does it, it is great.

In poetry it's wrong to run to triteness; In song there should be some melodic grace; In plain ponderous prose or wordy litigation Should not make yawns the fashion through the place.

In art, in war and statecraft points are noted Which taste declares are wrong or out of date. For many years the world 'gainst them has voted, Except when Wilhelm does them. Then they're proud.

Newspapers a Religious Necessity.

Sermon of Rev. Robert Hunter of Philadelphia.

Next to light, air, food and raiment the newspaper is one of the necessities of life. What requires the car to be halted before crossing other lines. When the near-side rule was in effect this stop was in harmony with the general system, but now it is clear that it will be necessary to stop some of the cars frequently on both sides of the street in order to comply both with the rule of safety and the rule of stops.

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